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House.AGAINST the *ad valorem* arguments of
the Democrats in the House is placed
the fact that all the articles necessary
for the average person can be bought as
cheap here as in Great Britain.THE Republicans of Arkansas will
hold a convention at Little Rock, July 9,
and will make an attempt to secure a
free and honest election. They certainly
have the courage of their convictions.It is announced that Senator Gorman,
of Maryland, will be the Democratic
leader in the Senate in place of the late
Senator Beck. This seems like a slight
to our senior Senator, who had been in
the Senate three years when Mr. Gor-
man entered.AN English paper says that the United
States, under the present tariff, cannot
compete with England in making tin-
plates, because we have not cheap female
labor. Cheap female labor means wages
of less than \$3 per week. Do we want
to compete under such conditions?A MUGWUMP contemporary complacently
refers to "the well-known partisan-
ship of the head of the Census Bureau
as a protectionist and Republican." Of
course, if he were a free-trader and
Democrat he would not be a partisan.
Queer how circumstances alter cases.A REPUBLICAN victory in Sussex
county, Delaware, where the Democracy
have been in power for more than
twenty years, has developed a deficit of
\$32,000 in the county treasury. Com-
pared with the large defalcations of
several Southern State Treasurers this
seems very small, but it shows that the
county treasurer might have done under
more favorable opportunities. He sus-
tained the party record to the best of
his ability.THE Atlanta Constitution notes with
pleasure the organization of a trust and
loan company in that city by leading
colored men, and predicts that it marks
a new era in the progress of the race.
It says that hundreds of colored men
in Georgia have acquired real estate, and
that many of them may be considered
wealthy. Thus it appears that the race
issue is taking care of itself, and will, if
the colored people are protected in their
natural rights.THE Farmers' Alliance in one Con-
gressional district in Kansas has organ-
ized a joint stock newspaper company,
with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will
immediately proceed to establish three
newspapers in the interest of the order.
If the Kansas farmers are anxious to
get rid of their surplus funds they could
hardly devise a more speedy and effec-
tual way than by starting newspapers.
They will probably acquire all the ex-
perience they want in a very short
time.A LETTER from Kansas says prepara-
tions are making in all the large towns
to do an open business under the "origi-
nal package" decision. The agents of
outside breweries and distilleries are
fitting up depositories, taking orders,
and getting ready to do a rushing busi-
ness. This is a cheerful situation for
the consideration of third-party Prohi-
bitionists, who helped to elect a Demo-
cratic President and bring about the
appointment of the Judge who wrote
the decision. Verily they have their
reward.THE Journal embraces the last oppor-
tunity before the opening performance of
the musical festival to say a good word
for an enterprise which deserves so well
of the community. The festival is an
art exposition, as much so as a great ex-
hibition of paintings and statuary. In
this sense it is both an educator and an
attraction for all who find something
else to live for besides dollars and cents,
barter and trade. The music to be
rendered here during the next few days
is such as is given in musical centers
of Europe, the best productions of the best
composers faithfully interpreted by
superior artists, a superb orchestra and
a grand chorus. Such an entertainment
is a great credit to the city, and it will
be a great discredit to our people if it is
not liberally patronized.THE dishonest machinations of certain
Western city-boomers and real-estate
agents have furnished the Superintendent
of the Census occasion for issuing a
strongly worded circular of instructions
to enumerators, impressing upon them
the necessity of accuracy and honesty in
their work. He shows a just degree of
indignation that efforts should have
been made by interested parties and
even by town and city authorities to in-
duce enumerators to falsify their returns
and show a larger population than the

facts would warrant. They are warned
that nothing short of absolutely honest
returns will be tolerated, and Congress
will be asked immediately to enact a
law making it a penal offense to attempt
to bribe enumerators. There is all the
more necessity for unusual vigilance and
accuracy in this matter, because the
Democratic press, for the first time in
the history of the country, is attempting
to discredit the census returns in ad-
vance. No person or paper with a spark
of patriotism would engage in that sort
of work for partisan purposes, but Demo-
crats are engaging in it, and it behooves
the Superintendent to use great vigilance
lest they try to lay a foundation
for their charges by corrupting the
enumerators.

AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK.

The era of railroad construction in
this country and the rapid extension of
overland traffic has begotten a sort of
contempt for water communication, and
especially for canals. It is nevertheless
true that water communication is a great
factor in the transportation problem,
and canals are likely to play a more im-
portant part in its final solution than
most persons now think. Canals are
not despised in European countries, and
are deemed worthy to occupy an im-
portant part in their systems of trans-
portation. Several European govern-
ments are now engaged in constructing
costly canals, and the time will come
when they will be regarded with more
favor in this country than they are now.
Not to mention other projects of national
interest, the West and Northwest are
deeply interested in the improve-
ment of water communication with the
seaboard by the way of the northern
lakes. An American waterway by
which the largest lake steamers could
go from the furthest point of lake
navigation to the sea without breaking
bulk would be of inestimable value to the
country. The United States has already
made a good beginning toward such a
waterway by the construction of the
Sault Saint Mary canal, at the outlet of
Lake Superior, with the finest and
largest lock in the world. The excavation
of the Detroit river at the entrance to Lake
Erie is a part of the same plan. Its
continuance and completion requires a
ship canal around Niagara Falls on the
American side, from Lake Erie to Lake
Ontario. Plans and estimates for this
work have been submitted to Congress,
and a bill providing for its construction
has been introduced. The canal would
be eighteen miles in length, and its es-
timated cost would be \$23,000,000, but it
would furnish the missing link to a new
deep-water route between the West and
the seaboard of inestimable value.
With a view of securing part of the
traffic of our Western and North-
western States, Canada has already
constructed a canal system which
gives her a great advantage over
the United States in this regard.
She has the Welland canal around
Niagara falls, the St. Lawrence-river
canals around the rapids, and a deep-
water artificial channel from Montreal
to the sea, making Montreal practically
a seaport, 300 miles nearer Liverpool
than New York is. It stands to reason
that, unless this government constructs
similar water-ways, Canada will do a
large part of the carrying business be-
tween the Northwest and the seaboard.
In fact, she is doing so now. And her
enterprise is further shown by the fact
that, notwithstanding Canadian vessels
are allowed to use the Sault Saint Mary
canal, a United States work, free of
tolls, Canada is now engaged in con-
structing a canal of her own on the
Canadian side of the rapids. At present
we are permitted to use the Welland
canal, free of tolls, in consideration of
Canadian vessels being permitted free
use of the Sault Saint Mary canal, but
when Canada has a canal of her own
around St. Mary's falls she will be in a
position to dictate her own terms to us
as to the use of the Welland. The
United States should not allow itself to
be placed in that position. It would be
humiliating to have to pay tribute to
Canada in time of peace, and in the
event of war our position would be
desperate. Until the United States shall
construct a canal around Niagara falls
Canada will continue to acquire an in-
creasing proportion of the American
carrying trade, and Montreal will cut
into the foreign trade of New York as it
is now doing. There are other canal
projects of national interest, but all
things considered, the Niagara ship
canal probably demands first attention.

THE AD VALOREM NONSENSE.

In the tariff debate that is now going
on in the House, one cannot fail to note
that while the free-traders give long
lists of *ad valorem* duties they never
give the prices of articles upon which
these duties were imposed in 1860 or be-
fore, when the country was under a re-
venue-tariff law, and at the present time,
or ten years ago—and at the present time
Mr. Mills deals only with *ad valorem*
percentages, as if they had all
to do with the subject. The free-traders
assume, and stick to the assumption in
spite of facts and experience, that an
increase of duty is equivalent to an in-
crease in price. In his last letter Mr.
Cleveland calmly assumes that the duty
is added to the price of goods abroad,
and that the consumer must pay on all
goods, whether manufactured at home or
abroad, the foreign price with the duty
added. Doubtless Mr. Cleveland, who is
a disciple of the Cobden Club, really
believes this, and does not know that it
is nonsense. He would insist that be-
cause cheap prints sell in London at 5
cents a yard, they must sell in New York
for 8 cents, the duty, according to a free-
trade *ad valorem* figure, being 58 per
cent. As a matter of fact, the prices of
prints are the same in London and New
York; and the same is true of nearly all
manufactured articles in common use.
In his recent speech Major McKinley, in
the portion devoted to earthenware, ex-
poses the fallacy of the *ad valorem* as-
sumption. In 1852, when the duty on
such ware was 24 per cent., and none of
it made in this country, the price of a
plate of white ware in New York was
\$95.30. In 1860, with a duty of 55 per

cent., with the sharp domestic competi-
tion of our own potteries, the same as-
sorted plate is selling for \$46.30. If the
ad valorem theory of the free-traders
were true, the rate of crockery would
cost \$123.50, instead of \$46.30. Again,
the duty on this same ware was in-
creased in 1883 from 40 to 55 per cent.
If the free-trade assumption were true
the ware should be higher now than
then by 15 per cent. In 1882, white
ware, not so good as is now produced,
sold for \$57.89, the present price being
\$46.30—a reduction of 20 per cent., in-
stead of an advance of 15 per cent.
Upon the same assumption it can be
maintained, and doubtless is, that with
a tariff on articles which prohibits their
importation, the prices would continue
the same year after year. To prove the
fallacy of this assumption the following
comparative prices, in 1860 and 1890, as-
certained by the editor of the Fort
Dodge (La.) Messenger, in response to
an inquiry made by a patron and taken
from the books of a retailer in that
city, are given:

Articles.	1860.	1890.
Self-blender	\$815	\$130.00
Fourteen-inch steel-beam plow	38	14.00
Walling cultivator	35	20.00
Barb-wire per 100 lbs.	10	4.00
Cotton per 100 lbs.	50	4.00
Cook stove	33	24.00

These are but samples, and not those
showing the greatest reduction, taken
from a list covering the whole range of
farm, building and household articles.
The same writer asserts that the decline
in the price of ready-made clothing and
boots and shoes during the ten years has
been 33-1-3 per cent. These are facts,
and, with sensible and practical people,
facts are better than assumptions, no
matter who makes them.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG WILL BE CARRIED

A few days ago the New York Camp
of Confederate Veterans adopted a sen-
sible and loyal resolution against carry-
ing the confederate flag at the unveiling
ceremonies of the equestrian statue of
Gen. R. E. Lee, soon to occur in Rich-
mond, Va. The substance of the reso-
lution was that the flag no longer repre-
sented anything; that all Americans now
owed loyalty to the stars and stripes, and
that flying the confederate flag was ap-
t to give offense, while it did no good.
The Richmond Dispatch, the Democratic
organ of Virginia, disapproves the reso-
lution, and intimates that the ex-confed-
erates residing in New York have sacri-
ficed their principles to their social sur-
roundings. It insists that the resolution
adopted by them "will not be taken as a
proper standard of action by hundreds
of organizations that will swell the grand
procession on May 29." It says great
numbers of confederate battle-flags,
manufactured for the occasion, have
been procured by ex-confederates, and
will be carried in the procession along
with the stars and stripes, which it
graciously admits is the flag of "this
grand and happily reunited country."

Continuing, it says:
Is it treason that these flags and emblems
should grace such an occasion? It is not
only not treason, but it is fit and proper,
for we are celebrating the perpetration of
the memory of a hero, not a traitor. As well
object to the confederate uniform fashioned
in bronze which will be unveiled that day
for the admiration of generations to come
as to the flag. It is time our people stopped
paying deference to fanatics on this point.
We fought for a principle we believed right,
and were defeated by the sword. Never-
theless we fought bravely and nobly. Yes,
the "conquered" and our star-spangled
banner will unite in gala festival to the mem-
ory of gallant Lee, and the fanatic who
raises objection and tries to raise a false
sentiment is a stirrer-up of strife unworthy
of the consideration of law-abiding, patri-
otic citizens.

The incident is of no great consequence,
but it serves to illustrate the inap-
propriateness of the ruling class in the
South. The spirit evinced is not dan-
gerous, but it is unpatriotic, foolish
and exasperating. In no other country,
of course, would citizens be permitted
to carry in a public procession the flag
borne in a rebellion against the govern-
ment and representing only treasonable
memories. This government is strong
enough not only to permit it but to
treat it with contempt, and no doubt
that is the best way. But it is a poor
compliment to the national flag whose
authority the Southern people now pro-
fess to recognize, and whose protection
and benefits they enjoy in common with
other citizens, to embrace every public
occasion to place it on a level with a
banner which represents nothing but
disloyalty to the flag. Southern Demo-
crats who insist on flaunting the rebel
flag are either not loyal at heart to the
national flag or else they stultify them-
selves. The flags represent two antag-
onistic ideas and warring principles,
and no man loyal to one can desire to
rescue the other from the oblivion to
which the fate of war and the verdict
of history have consigned it. It is un-
fortunate for the South that the race of
Bourbons who insist on making peren-
nial fools of themselves by taking up
the embers of the lost cause is so long-
lived. They are the men who keep it
solid for the Democracy and who de-
nounce every demand for the enforce-
ment of the Constitution and laws as
waving the bloody shirt.

THAT SWEEPING DECISION.

The more the decision of the Supreme
Court in the interstate liquor case is
considered the more there appears to be
of it. The saloon element in prohibi-
tory States, and particularly on the bor-
ders of such States, were jubilant at the
outset, because it enabled them to carry
on their traffic in a restricted but very
profitable manner. The organs of the
drink trade were equally jubilant, and
declared that there could be no restric-
tive legislation by States against a traf-
fic which the general government recog-
nized as legal. Those who thought the
subject over could see no reason why
the decision does not invalidate license
laws in States to the extent that they
can require a dealer in "original pack-
ages" to pay a license for the privi-
lege of so doing. Senator Wilson,
of Iowa, who is a very able lawyer,
confirms this view. He claims that,
under the decision, a person who
desires to evade a high license in one
State can set up original package estab-
lishments and have a member of the
combination send him goods from
another State. Massachusetts and Pen-
sylvania have laws which limit licensed
saloons to a given number of population
in the vicinity. But, under this deci-
sion, scores of dealers in original pack-

ages can set up in business and nullify
such laws and make high licenses of
little value to those who hold them.
Many States have special laws regard-
ing the sale and inspection of oleomarg-
arine and inflammable oils which will
be nullified by this decision. In other
ways the decision deprives States of
the power to establish their own police
regulations.

This would be a very serious matter
if there were no remedy, but, fortu-
nately, the Supreme Court which made
this decision suggests a remedy, which
is that Congress can confer upon States,
by law, the right to suppress or regulate
the liquor traffic. Such a measure is
already before the House, and it be-
hooves Congressmen who favor high
license or State restriction in any form
to support it, since their States are as
much interested as those that have pro-
hibitory laws. Nevertheless, the de-
cision will stand as the most sweeping
affirmation of the supremacy of the
federal government over the State, and
one which can be quoted, if necessary,
to sustain Congress in taking absolute
control of the election of Representatives
to Congress. In this connection it
may be noted that the author of the de-
cision, Chief-justice Fuller, and two of
the associate justices signing it, Field
and Lamar, are Democrats, and that
only two of the associate justices who
are Republicans concurred in the
opinion, while three Republicans united
in a dissenting view.

STRUGGLE as they may, our farmers can
not escape the conditions which fix the
price of what they produce, and according
to the rates which prevail in foreign mar-
kets, flooded with the competition of for-
eign produce, the competition of coun-
tries enjoying a freer exchange of trade
than we.—Cleveland's Letter.

If this is true, the farmers ought to
thank protection, for the prices of all
farm products have averaged higher
during the last twenty-five years than
in any other like period of our history.
Since 1860 the price of wheat has been
below \$1 per bushel five years, and
more than \$1 twenty-four years. No
period of free trade or low tariff can
equal this record. All other farm prod-
ucts have averaged high in the same
proportion.

THE New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser has been giving some attention to
school-book legislation, and says the
law recently passed by the Ohio Legis-
lature is infinitely preferable to the
California system of State manufacture
or the Indiana system of State contract
with a single firm. On the Ohio plan
the books will be furnished as cheaply
as in Indiana, and greatly surpass them
in quality, since each locality is free to
choose its own books and to choose the
best books in the market. The Indiana
system finds no defenders outside of the
Beckford company and a few Democratic
politicians who have no real interest in
the welfare of the schools.

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard Uni-
versity, is a member of a committee ap-
pointed by the International Congress of
Experimental Psychology, which met at
Paris last summer, to investigate the sub-
ject of hallucinations. The preliminary
steps of this investigation will be the pro-
curing of facts to serve as a basis of study
of the phenomena, and to this end a "cen-
sus of hallucinations" will be taken. It
is hoped by receiving reports on the subject
to ascertain approximately the proportion
of persons who have had such experiences
and to decide whether the so-called visions
—as, for instance, those of persons who
are known to be at a distance, and are
afterward found to have died at the
moment of the appearance—
are accidental coincidences, or something
more. Some 8,000 or more persons
in England, France and the United
States have already returned answers to
the question which heads the census sheets,
and which runs as follows: "Have you
ever, when completely awake, had a vivid
impression of seeing or being touched by a
living being or inanimate object, or of
hearing a voice, which impression, so
far as you could discover, was not due to
any external physical cause?" The con-
gress hopes at the next meeting, in
England, in 1892, to have as many as 50,000
answers collected, and to facilitate the col-
lection, blanks have been prepared for the
use of those who are sufficiently interested
to gather statistics among their friends.
This is a new form of the old-time search
for the human soul, but, being conducted
on a scientific basis, possibly the hitherto
illusory creation may be cornered and its
existence verified. As most men and wom-
en have had bits of experience in their
lives that seem explicable only on a su-
pernatural basis, a great many stories, in-
teresting if not valuable, might be gleaned
by energetic canvassers, if they could per-
suade these men and women to talk. A
mere "yes" or "no," however, will be thank-
fully received by the committee.

A GENTLEMAN representing the Kansas
City Commercial Club has been in Indian-
apolis recently for the purpose of ob-
taining signatures to a protest against
the duties levied on lead ores in the
McKinley bill. He bears a resolution
of the club against the clause, and
has much to say about the proposed duty
ruining the great smelting industries of
Kansas and Missouri. As a matter of fact,
his expenses are paid by the Consolidated
Kansas City Smelting and Refining Com-
pany, just as were those of ex-Secretary
McCrary, who, as a representative of the
same club, argued the case before Secretary
Windom when the case came up on a Treas-
ury ruling on mixed silver-lead ores some
months ago. Mr. McCrary was sent to
Washington before the matter was brought
to the attention of the club by Mr. A. R.
Meyer, vice-president of the club and president
of the smelting company, by whose
personal influence the club was induced to
commit itself, notwithstanding strong
opposition. The recent resolution
of the club was, doubtless, procured
in the same way. This duty on lead
ore affects only Mr. Meyer's company, which
owns its own mines in Mexico, and is thus
able to get its ore more cheaply than if it
had to employ American labor in American
mines. The other smelters of the West use
Missouri and Colorado ores. Now comes
the Kansas City Mining Exchange, which
certainly has a more intimate knowledge
of the situation than the Commercial Club,
with resolutions strongly indorsing the
duty on lead ore. Possibly there is no
wealthy concern that will send out a rep-
resentative of the mining exchange to ob-
tain signatures to another protest, but the
resolutions will probably have their effect
just the same.

In a paper on "Defective Vision in Public
Schools," read before the Sanitary Con-
vention at Philadelphia by Professor Riesley,
of the Pennsylvania University, the state-

ment was made that out of 22,482 eyes ex-
amined in the Philadelphia schools, last
year, 50 per cent. were defective. It will
not do to charge this impaired vision en-
tirely to the improper conditions in the
school-rooms, but it is safe to say that such
conditions caused the trouble in a large
proportion of cases and aggravated it in
the remainder. This circumstance, how-
ever, will hardly produce any change in
the school-room management or in the popu-
lar system of black-board instruction
that keeps the eyes of pupils on a constant
strain.

THE town of Tacoma, Wash., which sent
George Francis Train around the world,
cannot complain that he is not doing all
that could be expected of him in the way
of advertising the place. He blandly in-
forms the reporters, and other inquiring
citizens of European towns honored with
his temporary presence, that Tacoma is the
future metropolis of the world, and is now
the only city that has any enterprise.
There are indications that the reading mat-
ter provided for his journey consists main-
ly of boom circulars.

A NEW YORK paper says that the rise in
the stocks and bonds of the Gould prop-
erty is due to the fact that he has changed
from a bear to a bull. If Jay Gould is in
the market, it is the best place in this
world for the average person to be out of.

TO the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please mention five of the greatest American
inventions and five of the greatest European in-
ventions, and give names of inventors. Tell
which, in your opinion, has conferred the great-
est blessing on the world. Please tell me which
is considered the greatest poet, Longfellow or
Tennyson.
MARTINSVILLE, Ind.

(1) Among the great number of inventions
of modern times it is impossible to state au-
thoritatively which are to be regarded as the
most important, or as "greatest," in the
sense of effecting an industrial revolution,
opinions differing widely as to the relative
benefits. Of the inventions that most read-
ily suggest themselves, are Watts's
steam engine, Arkwright's spinning jenny,
Gutenberg's printing press, Daguerre's
photographic process, Fulton's steamboat,
Morse's telegraph, Howe's sewing-machine,
Whitney's cotton gin, Edison's telephone,
photograph, etc. The farming and manu-
facturing machinery and the "modern im-
provements" that are an outgrowth of these
discoveries, and which can not be cata-
logued here, are hardly less important than
the original inventions. (2) It is a matter
of opinion.

TO the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please state where mad-stones on record are
said to have been found, and whether there is
any such as a mad-stone?
MAD-STONES, so-called, are light, porous
stones of greenish color, which are said to
have the power of drawing the venom from
the bite of a mad-dog, or other animal,
afflicted with hydrophobia. There is no
proof that we are aware of that the appli-
cation ever prevented an attack of hydro-
phobia, or checked its progress, after the
disease had developed, but there are
numerous well-attested cases showing that
under certain conditions the stone will ad-
here to a wound. The stones are found in
certain parts of the South, and are rare.
In medical circles their efficacy is regarded
with doubt.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S new hotel for work-
ingmen will cost \$300,000.

The city of Baltimore is raising a fund
to erect a monument to Francis Scott Key.

TALMAGE is to receive \$10,000 for twenty
lectures before the Chautauque assemblies
this summer.

EVER since Proctor Knott delivered his
Duluth speech he has been popular in that
section. He will address the Wisconsin
Press Association at Superior, July 22.

Two thousand students were measured at
Cambridge, England, and the figures show
that stature, strength and breathing capac-
ity have nothing to do with literary suc-
cess. Neither has the size of hat which a
man wears.

SIXTEEN years ago a Swiss cobbler named
Bernasconi left his home in the Canton
Tessin and emigrated to the Argentine Rep-
ublic. He has now returned the possessor
of millions which he made as a dealer in
live birds and fides. He is now building on
the place where his Swiss house stood an
asylum for 300 children.

TEN thousand dollars is now the highest
recorded price for a violin. The Alard
Stradivarius has passed from France to
England for that sum, to go into the col-
lection of a Scotchman. It is dated 1716,
and is described in the catalogue of the
Kensington exhibition of 1871 as the only
one in a condition of perfect preservation.

MISS BERTHA VON HILLERN, the artist,
who first won fame by her efforts as a
pedestrian, and Miss Emma Howard Wight,
the author, are building a summer cottage
at Middletown, Va., upon the site of the
famous battle-ground of Cedar Creek. Miss
von Hillern will fit up one portion of the
cottage as a studio and Miss Wight another
portion as a study.

The figure of Mr. Beecher, just cast in
bronze in New York, is of heroic size, nine
feet high, and will stand on a granite pedestal
of about the same height. He stands
wearing his familiar cape overcoat, the
straight-cut undercoat being also open,
with his soft hat in his left hand, and his
right hand somewhat extended, as if ad-
dressing a public meeting.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER, of "Bootsie's
Baby" fame, who, in private life, is Mrs.
Arthur Stannard, says that she owes the
success she has had to the influence which
a lecture of Mr. Ruskin's had on her. The
theme was earnestness in art, and the ad-
vice which she has heartily carried out by
Mrs. Stannard during the whole of her
literary career.

THE Queen of Spain's secret of success is
explained by a Spanish statesman: "She is
the exact opposite of an intriguing woman,"
he says. "She tells no falsehoods, has
nothing of the hypocrite about her, is as
simple and modest as she is honest, and
there is nobody in Spain who is not con-
vinced that she tries to do her best for the
country. Natural tact, intelligence and
kindness are also among the weapons by
which Christine maintains her position." She
must be a queen indeed.

It is said that in the town of La Grasse,
France, where the making of perfumes is
largely carried on, phthisis is almost un-
known, owing, no doubt, to the odorous
vapors inhaled from the numerous distil-
leries. Now, if residing in a perfumed at-
mosphere forms a protection against pul-
monary affections and arrests their devel-
opment, then flowers and the perfumes dis-
tilled from them must have a salutary in-
fluence upon the constitution and become a
therapeutic agency of great value.

ANNE PUSKIN, the granddaughter of
Russia's greatest poet, is confined in the
dreaded prison of St. Peter and St. Paul at
St. Petersburg, on a charge of complicity
in a nihilist conspiracy. She is eighteen
years old, beautiful and talented, and her
arrest was effected during the recent ab-
sence of the Czar. Since learning of the
details the Czar is furious against all con-
cerned in it, for the name of Puskin is ex-
ceedingly popular throughout Russia.
Every anniversary of the death of the poet
will in the future be a day of mourning,
and religiously observed, while the name of
the murderer is abhorred.

ADDRESSING THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY AT

Bucharest on its twenty-fifth anniversary,
the Queen of Roumania said: "The hon-
orable members of this academy some days
ago requested me to speak to you to-day,
and this assembly of learned men, I re-
plied in the text of Holy Scripture: 'Wom-
en ought to keep silence in the church.' I
have not changed my opinion to-day. I
shall always maintain that the active
life of woman ought not to go beyond the

sacred interior of her home, and that the
voice of woman sounds nowhere so sweetly
musical as on her own hearthstone in the
midst of her children. But God has en-
larged and extended the limits of my do-
mestic hearth. My dear country, with its
host of lovely children, with the whole Ro-
manian people; is that not for me a great
hearth? If I have consented to speak be-
fore you to-day, I do so because I am really
at home in the very midst of my chil-
dren."

So if you expect you now to be
Of every trade and every art,
So when you're shaking carpets see
The wind be at your back.
—Judge.

CONCERNING THE CASE OF KEMMLER.

A Mile-Stone Indicating the Advance of the
Race and the Progress of Civilization.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.